

SALT LAKE DAILY HERALD.

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PRICE FIVE CENTS

SENATOR SHERMAN.

John Talks Politics to the Tennesseans.

BAIT FOR THE COLORED VOTE.

Protection for the Blacks—Protection to Trade and Republican Buncumbe.

Sherman to the Tennesseans.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 24.—A very large audience listened to the speech, to-night, delivered by Senator Sherman, on the invitation of the Republican members of the Legislature of Tennessee. Sherman said he accepted the invitation, believing that a fair presentation, made to the people of Tennessee, without distinction of party, of the aims and principles of our party, both past and for the future, might induce them to join with us in a public policy that would contribute to the interests of the people of Tennessee and of the whole country; more and

than can possibly be conferred upon them by the Democratic party. I have felt that the differences that grew out of the war now hold a large body of the honest and patriotic citizens of the south from co-operating with the Republican party, which, in my judgment, are now in sympathy with us, and that perhaps I might be able to dissipate these prejudices by a frank statement of the views which have actuated the Republican party in the past, and thus bring us into co-operation in measures tending to advance the common interests and the prosperity of our country.

At all events, I feel confident that the people of Tennessee who, from the very earliest settlement have been distinguished for their courage and independence, will give a stranger among them a fair hearing for honest opinion. After dwelling upon the lessons of his political life, Sherman said: "State rights, as distinguished from national authority, has been

THE DISTURBING ELEMENT in American politics. To the people at large this State and nation are convenient agencies for the exercise of distinct and separate powers for the common good; to individual citizens they are the guaranties of distinct and separate rights and privileges, for which we owe allegiance and duty. They are not hostile spheres, but, like the planets, move in the grand harmony of the universe, in friendly co-operation; but it is the people, the whole people, and nothing but the people, which is the governing and paramount power of our system. This, at least, is the theory I have been taught, and if any of you, reared in a different school, have inherited jealousy and suspicion of Federal authority and of especial reverence for that of the State of Tennessee, you may find in this the germ of the controversy

FOUGHT OUT IN THE WAR. If I understand the principles of the Republican party, I would say they are embraced in the trinity of the Union, the Constitution and the country; the preservation of the Union, the maintenance of the full powers of the Constitution, and the growth, prosperity and grandeur of our country, in all its parts, as it is now or is to be. These ideas are inherent in the wisest statesmen in American history, and now, since they have been reaffirmed by the war, there is

NOTHING TO DIVIDE AMERICAN CITIZENS, by sectional lines, but prejudice and passion.

The speaker then devoted himself to the other controversies which finally led to the war of the rebellion and to the features of the strife relating to Tennessee. "When the war was over," Sherman said, "the people of the north heartily approved the generous terms granted by General Grant to General Lee and the Confederate troops, and wished that the people of the south should be restored to all their rights and privileges, subject only to such conditions, as honor and good faith seemed to demand, arising out of the proclamation of President Lincoln for the emancipation of the slaves. Both sides felt that

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY was a necessary result of the war, and it seemed to us as if the slaves were to be free, they must be armed with the privileges of free men, and these were secured to them by Constitutional amendments. The attempt to enforce these rights by the National authorities have thus far partially failed, and now it is considered, under the limitations of the Constitution, that the rights of a citizen of a State can only be enforced through the State or national tribunals, and

WHERE PUBLIC OPINION IS INTOLERANT, and jurors will not to their duty as citizens, either white or black will be wronged, a remedy for the grossest wrong, except the right to state to where his rights will be respected, where his rights are based upon the idea that such a denial of rights is impossible and that that time is not far distant when the people of every State will feel it to be both just and expedient that every free and equal enjoyment of every right and privilege conferred by the Constitution of the United States. The Republican party is

FLEDGLED TO THIS POLICY, and though it will use no unconstitutional means to secure those rights, it would be false to its principles, if it

does not use all its moral and legal power to that end. No wrong can be done to the humblest citizen, and no right withheld without reacting upon the community at large. I was glad to hear, in passing through several of the southern States, conservative citizens say that public sentiment now

REVOLTS AT THE UNLAWFUL METHODS to defraud the free exercise of the equal rights of citizens that have been adopted in several States, and are still practiced in what are known as the black counties of the south. So long as such methods are resorted to, there will be the keen sense of wrong and injustice to the injured parties, and those who practice such offenses will in the end suffer for it. Sectional feeling will continue to exist as long as the large masses of people, whether poor or rich, white or black, are denied their rights to

SHARE IN SELF-GOVERNMENT. But there is another ground upon which I prefer to base my appeal to the south for justice and fair play to the African race. It was recently eloquently stated in debate, by Senator Vest, of Missouri, that when our wives and children were in their hands, during the war they acted so as to make every man in the south their friend, who had one particle of manhood about him. If this be so, as all history attests, then we may appeal to the manly spirit of our own race;

TO PROTECT THESE FREEDMEN from the lawless injustice and cruelty of all those of our own race who may, hereafter seek to deprive them of their plain Constitutional rights, either by open force or by taking advantage of their ignorance. If the kindly spirit stated by Senator Vest is manifested, the color line will gradually fade away, in the dim horizon from American politics, and we can then look only to the safety, development and power of

ONE GREAT AND UNITED COUNTRY." Sherman complimented the south on the vast improvement in the State of its commerce and manufacturing interests and devoted some time to a discussion of its labor questions. The speaker then turned to the discussion of the questions of national politics, which alike affect all parts of the country, and which alone, he said, ought to be the subject of political discussion; namely, taxation, currency, the public credit, foreign and domestic commerce, education, internal improvements and, above all,

THE MODE OF NATIONAL TAXATION was the most important. Whichever party is in power would find it necessary to secure by some form of taxation about \$300,000,000 of revenue. If Tennessee should tax the production of whisky, tobacco or beer, the speaker said it would only drive the manufacture into neighboring States which levied no such tax. Another reason why these articles are taxed by Congress is, that the tax is easily and cheaply collected, and more freely paid than any other. The speaker explained the views of different parties on the subject, illustrating them with voluminous statistics. After illustrating the operation of the law governing the duties on imports, and giving numerous statistics, the Senator spoke at some length in favor of

THE PROTECTIVE POLICY. "We have had now," he said, "an experience of thirty-five years under this system, and we can judge of its effects which have been seen. In 1860, the total manufactures of the United States were estimated at \$180,000,000, including every variety of mechanical employment. As I have already stated, these have increased to over \$5,000,000,000 in value."

The speaker heaped some good-natured ridicule on the tariff ideas of the Democratic party; touched on the financial problem, and said: "One of the great objects of the formation of the government was to secure such improvements for commerce. The great cities of the country think that all the rivers and harbors are unimportant except their own, and yet

THE COMMERCE OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI rivers is much greater in quantity and value than the commerce with the United States and foreign nations."

In conclusion he said: "No portion of the public expenditure is more profitable of benefit, or is more carefully disbursed, than that expended by the engineer corps in their improvement of our rivers and harbors. If President Cleveland had ever been west of Buffalo, he would never have pocketed the river and harbor bill. I believe that it is a wise public policy to erect suitable public buildings to carry on the business of the country, wherever the amount of business will justify such an expenditure."

Senator Sherman, in closing,

EULOGIZED THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

at length, referring to the clamorous cry of the Democrats of 1864 about "time for a change," and denied that they had accomplished or attempted any important reforms.

Berlin and Bismarck.

BERLIN, March 24.—In the Reichstag, three motions were introduced by the Conservatives and Centrists in favor of the re-establishment of trade corporations. Referred to committee. The Emperor and Empress continue well. The Empress spent the morning exchanging visits with the Queen of Roumania and Saxony and others. A musical soiree was given this evening, at the palace, at which 200 guests, including the Prince of Wales, were present. The visitors are gradually leaving, and the city is assuming its usual aspect.

Tagblatt says Bismarck's precise words at the recent banquet were: "Peace is completely assured; the year 1887 will be a year of peace. There is no cause for anxiety in the east or in the west."

VIGOROUS AS EVER.

The Grand Old Man Once More to the Front.

IN DEFENSE OF OLD IRELAND.

His Denunciatory Speech Forces the Government to Reconsider the Urgency Motion.

In the Commons

LONDON, March 24.—In the House of Commons, this evening, the debate on the motion for urgency for the coercion bill was

RESUMED BY GLADSTONE. He referred to the unprecedented position of the house, which had already sat two months, during which, he said, its independent initiative had been suppressed. Even now the Conservatives excited over the prospects of passing the motion by forcing the house to an absolute surrender of its whole time until a bill of an extremely severe character had been carried. The house was threatened with a frequent application of the closure if the debates were prolonged. No greater calamity could befall the house than this sort of pressure, and would bring the

PROCEDURE RULES INTO DISREPUTE.

He had seen more parliamentary life than any other man in the house, but he never knew of so grave a state of affairs. It was due to the extreme abuse of power by the majority, which, if persisted in, would leave behind a sense of intolerable wrong. The yoke thus put on the neck of the house would not be borne patiently. The position of affairs was very different from that when the coercion bill of 1868 was passed. There were no papers before the house, nor was there any indication of the nature of the proposed government measure. Heretofore, in asking special legislation for dealing with crime in Ireland, the ministers cried the terrible prevalence of crime and threatened social disorder. Was that the case now? No. The house had been told that a number of agrarian offenses prior to the passage of Forster's coercion act expressed the highest number since the crime then, however, was of a different character from that which the government now fought. The present crime consisted in combining for a certain

REDUCTION OF RENT.

(Irish cheers.) Even the evidence which the government put before the house showed that this crime was restricted to the demands for a just abatement of rent. Never had any former coercion act been resisted by a majority of the members from Ireland. (Cheers.) Now was the protest against coercion from the overwhelming majority of Irish members? Had the government any just claim for demanding coercion or urgency for the new repressive measure? After appointing a commission for the examination on the spot of the rent question and the evils arising from the land laws, the government now put aside the recommendations of the commission, and asked Parliament for increased power

TO MAKE THE LAWS STILL MORE OFFENSIVE

to the general sense of the Irish people. (Cheers.) General Buller's evidence proved that the tenants were not paying rent; that there was no general movement against the payment of rent, but a combined effort to obtain fair rents. The Irish people aptly followed the example constantly set by others to see what they could make out of exclusive dealings. (Cheers.) Government has a contract which could not be broken, yet Balfour, while practicing the doctrine of sanctity of contracts, is going to introduce a bill breaking the leasehold of contracts adjusted under the act of 1880. That government demanded

CORRECTION FOR IRELAND.

Of whatever nature the government measure should turn out to be, as a duty, Liberals, whether in the minority or the majority, should refuse the urgency. He trusted the people of England would see the Liberals united in opposing this alleged measure to its last stage. The Liberal members would ring out that justice and reason against the proposition of the government which, after eighty-six years of experience, is preparing, under the name of a statute of Parliament, to strike a fresh blow at the life and happiness of the Irish people, and at the prosperity, contentment and unity of the Irish.

GLADSTONE'S DENUNCIATION

of the use of the closure to curtail the debates on the urgency motion and the coercion bill has forced the government to reconsider the subject. The ministry has decided to permit a prolongation of the discussion, but will insist that the house forego its Easter vacation. The coercion bill will be passed before the holidays. One section of the Gladstone party is discontented with Gladstone's half veiled approval of the plan of campaign of the English Home Rulers, and the Parnellites are delighted with the speech. Balfour in introducing the coercion bill

WILL RESPOND TO GLADSTONE'S CHALLENGE

Chamberlain condemned the attitude of those who, without knowing the nature of the bill, refused to give an opportunity to introduce and discuss it. Who was it that told them that I and blocked the way? This being admitted, why refuse urgency for the bill. Experience showed that

FORMER REMEDIAL MEASURES HAD FAILED.

The condition of Ireland was as bad as ever. Admitting that the previous coercive acts had not removed the discontent, they at least resulted in the maintenance of law and order. Admitting that the present disorder is only limited in extent, is that a reason why it should be allowed to continue? They must remember that the machinery of intimidation is so perfect that a commitment of outrages is unnecessary. (Cheers.) He agreed that it was the most urgent duty of the government to deal with the land question at the earliest moment; but he thought the government unjustly accused of vagueness in reference to their proposals, because they could not be expected to develop them on a motion for urgency. It would be better for the administration of justice to face the remedial measures announced. He hoped the government would

PRESS THE REMEDIAL BILL

in the House of Lords, so it could pass the House of Commons before the crimes bill. If the land bill made an undue demand on the British taxpayers, he should himself protest. He thought there would be no difficulty in dealing with the whole of this great subject during the present session. Could the house reasonably ask more? He referred the house to the action of 1862 as a precedent for the crimes bill. He believed nobody would deny that secret societies existed in Ireland. It was still his own opinion that no remedial measures would have any chance of success while the National League was supreme. (Ministerial cheers.) Government

WOULD NOT FULFILL THEIR DUTY

if they failed to protect the mass of the people in their rights as citizens. He concluded by quoting from the speeches of Gladstone and Morley, to show that both were in harmony with the course now pursued by the government, which he trusted the majority of the people approved.

Healy, remarking that he just heard for the first time the real object of the crimes bill, said he would be delighted if the government would support the National League, because this would relieve the Irish members of great responsibility and the people would then conduct the agrarian movement for themselves.

"SUPPRESS THE LEAGUE BY ALL MEANS,"

said Healy, "even stop public speaking; but in the latter event the Parnellites will leave to the government the responsibility for the blood that might be spilled." Healy wanted Chamberlain to explain how Parliament could pass any land purchase bill without involving the Imperial credit. (On the motion being made to adjourn, W. H. Smith expressed the hope that the debate would be finished to-morrow.

Parnell said he hoped it would not be understood that the Irish members assented to this suggestion.

The Usual

LYNCHBURG, Va., March 24.—A train on the Norfolk & Western Railroad went through a bridge on Otter River, twenty miles above this city, to-night. It is stated that eight persons were killed. The particulars cannot be obtained. A wrecking train, with physicians, has gone to the scene of the disaster.

RICHMOND, Va., March 24.—The morning train went through a bridge nine miles from Liberty, on the Norfolk & Western Railroad. The bridge was in process of repairs. Eight or nine workmen were killed and several others wounded. None of them were train hands so far as known. The engine and several cars crossed safely before the structure gave way.

Distillery burned.

LONDON, March 24.—Bernard's distillery, in Leith, burned. Loss, \$250,000

Annual Statements Filed.

William E. Smedley, insurance agent, yesterday, filed with the Secretary of the Territory the annual statements of the following insurance companies for the year ending December 31st, 1886: The United States Branch of the Phoenix Assurance Company, of London, England.

The United States Branch of the Fire Insurance Association (Limited) of London, England.

The Fire Association of Philadelphia.

The Agricultural Insurance Company, of Watertown, New York.

The Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of Springfield, Mass.

Phoenix Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New York.

National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.

Oakland Home Insurance Company, of Oakland, Alameda County, Cal.

Guardian Fire and Life Assurance Company, of New York.

Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of San Francisco, Cal.

Citizens' Insurance Company, of St. Louis, Mo.

Sun Fire Office, of London, England.

City of London Fire Insurance Company, of London, England.

Murder at Pocatelle.

A report was in circulation around town to-day that a tragedy had been committed at Pocatelle. It is stated that a man named Hansen, who was once employed at Carroll's livery stable in this city, had killed his wife over some difficulty between them. It is stated that he fled to the lava beds, and that a vigilance committee is anxious to interview him. The lateness of the hour prevents the giving of further particulars.—Ogden Herald, 24th.

HIGH WATER.

The Water is Again Rising and Doing Damage.

THE INTER STATE COMMERCE.

A Threat to Lynch—From the Orient—A Scandal—The Virginia Debt—Other Notes.

The High Water.

REMARKS, March 24.—The water fell two feet yesterday, but is rising again to-day. The water in Washburn is ten feet above the high water mark of 1881, and here it is not quite up to that record. This shows the gorge is between here and Washburn, and that when that ten feet of water comes it will make the flood surpass any previous records. There is a prospect for the West River to break about the time the water comes, and if it does, Mandan will be aloft. The steamer Tompkins, which was crushed in the ice near Bowie, to-day, was the property of the Evans Transportation Company and its ruin, just as navigation is opening, is a heavy loss. The Northern Pacific shops at Mandan are still flooded.

FARGO FALLS, Minn., March 24.—Red River rose rapidly last night and this morning was the highest ever known. The cause of the rise is not known, as the ice is still running solid. The water is running over the banks and cutting a channel between Wright's Beehive and the cable tower. Men are at work protecting the dams. E. J. Nelson, head miller at the Park Mills, had a narrow escape from drowning, while opening the flush board on the Gutterbourg. He was carried part of the way over, but was seized before he went under the ice.

REO FALLS, Minn., March 24.—An immense ice gorge, a mile wide and six miles long, is coming this way, sixteen miles westward, on the Redwood River.

A Scandal.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The writ of habeas corpus obtained by Henry M. Folsom ordering Dr. William M. Cate to produce in court Miss Agnes Folsom, the actress, was made returnable before Judge Patterson to-day. It was alleged that Dr. Cate held Miss Folsom under restraint; that he had ruined her and that she was insane. The young woman did not appear. Dr. Cate was represented by counsel who in explaining the non-appearance of Miss Folsom asserted that she was not in the possession of his client as claimed; that she was not, in fact, insane, and that the charge that his client had taken advantage of his relations with the family and ruined her and taken her away from her family is false. In relation to the suit of W. J. Baldwin, a former lover of Miss Folsom, against Dr. Cate to recover damages for alleged assault, defendant said there was no merit in the action and claimed it was a conspiracy to injure him. In his defense, Miss Folsom's affidavit was produced in court. It stated that she is not and never has been under the duress of Dr. Cate or anyone else; that it is false that she has been ruined and taken from her mother by Dr. Cate, or that he has coerced her in any way. Her affidavit states that her relations towards her father forces her to remain silent as to the true reason of bringing the case on. Counsel for Folsom will file a traverse of return to-morrow.

The Virginia Debt.

RICHMOND, March 24.—Governor Lee, this afternoon, received a cablegram from Chairman Bouvier, of the council of foreign bondholders of London, which he at once communicated to the Legislature. Bouvier says the council will appoint commissioners to come to Virginia to confer with the representatives of the State for the settlement of the debt, on receiving assurance that the basis of any agreement which may be arrived at shall be available. The revenue, as mutually agreed upon, after the completion investigation of the Legislature, will empower the Governor to consent to this basis of compromise. Senator McCormack introduced a joint resolution looking to the creation of a commission to meet the one referred to in Bouvier's communication.

The Inter-State Commission.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The President, to-day, signed the commissions of the inter-state commerce commissioners, but they will be held at the White House and delivered to the new appointees upon their arrival. Information was received, to-day, that Judge Coffey cannot reach Washington until the close of next week, and it was decided to make no effort to get the commissioners together before that time, as other members also have private affairs to wind up. When the commission assembles its first action will be to organize, and then they will immediately begin the official consideration of the interpretation which shall be given to the most important provisions of the law. The candidates for the position of secretary are numerous. Each commissioner seems likely to have a favorite for the position.

Judge Hunt Decides.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—In the suits brought by the State against William Blanding and William H. Knight, ex-harbor commissioners, to recover moneys misappropriated by John S. Gray, ex-secretary of the harbor commission, and other employees, Judge Hunt decided, to-day, that defendants are liable for the amounts misappropriated. The defalcations amount to over \$100,000.

Gone to Alaska.

MARQUETTE, Mich., March 24.—Governor Swineford and wife started for Alaska to-day.

FROM THE ORIENT.

Wholesale Destruction of Tramps—Other Notes.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—The steamer *R. gic* arrived, to-day, from China and Japan. She brought news of a dreadful tragedy at Hsin Shih Chen, China, twenty miles northeast of Hongkong. Over three hundred tramps appeared at the village and greatly irritated the inhabitants. The villagers incited the whole body into a temple and, during the night, set fire to it. Only forty occupants of the building escaped. The remainder were burned to death.

It is reported that the Chinese government has concluded a loan of \$5,000,000 marks with German financiers at 8 1/2 per cent. It is stated that the bank of Japan will increase its capital from 10,000,000 to 20,000,000 yens. A yen is equal to about a dollar.

A Threat to Lynch.

CHAMBERSBURG, March 24.—The town was thrown into excitement over an attempt at lynching last night, which was not known until to-day. Frank Guyer, a painter, is alleged to have forsaken his wife and children and taken up his residence with another woman, and last night a man called him out. Instantly a crowd of masked men surrounded him and commenced beating him. After pounding him, they asked him to promise to return to his wife. He refused, when they informed him that they would tar and feather him and hang him from the railroad bridge, and started in that direction with him. Guyer fought hard, and finally succeeded in making his escape, seriously injured, to his home. No clue to the perpetrators of the deed.

The Burned German Steamer.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—A cablegram was received here, to-day, dated Auckland, N. Z., from T. C. Johnson, who was a passenger on the German steamer *Raiden*, reported burned at sea. The dispatch says the vessel and cargo were lost. No particulars are given. From this it is inferred that all the others, numbering twenty-one, who were aboard the lost steamer, are safe with Mr. Johnson.

THE BIG TOWER FOR PARIS.

A Protest Against It—The Ideas of Its Constructors.

"What is this hideous thing," the Parisian artist asks the government in the high-flown protest published this morning, "which has been devised in order to give foreign visitors an idea of our vaunted taste?" M. Eiffel, the constructor of "the hideous thing," answers the question himself in the interview, of which one of our Paris correspondents sends us the following report: "Paris is to have the greatest tower in the world, after all. M. Eiffel's tower, which the government has authorized him to raise on the Champ de Mars, will dominate all Paris, and surpass, in fact, almost double in height the highest existing structure. Liberty, to whom such homage was paid the other week for her grandeur and greatness, is but a pigmy of the statue world compared with this gigantic monument. Lord Nelson's monument is 102 feet high; 'Monument,' 202 feet; Liberty, 230 feet; St. Paul's, 380 feet; the great pyramid, 490 feet; St. Peter's of Rome, 507 feet; the Cologne Cathedral, 523 feet; the Washington monument, at present the highest in the world, 555 feet, and the Paris tower is 1,000 feet." In order to find out what M. Eiffel had to say to the various objections which have been made to his tower, and to get his opinion on its utility, I called on him the other day at his works at Levallois-Perret. To him his great project is synonymous with the success of the exhibition.

"They begin by declaring," he remarked, referring to his adversaries, "that my tower is not French. It is big enough and clumsy enough for the English or Americans; but it is not our style, they say. We are occupied more with little artistic trifles than with giants of bad taste like your tower. But though we are occupied most with art and music, that is no reason," said he, emphatically, "why we should not show the world what we can do in the way of great engineering projects. And as for its being in bad taste, why, on the contrary, it will be one of the chief ornaments of the tower, and one of the most frequent objections made to the tower is that it is useless. That is another error. Take its importance for instance, from a meteorological point of view. It is not every day that meteorologists can get up 1,000 feet above the soil. This tower will enable them to study the decrease of temperature at different heights, to observe the variations of winds, find out the quantity of rain that falls at different heights and the density of the clouds. Indeed, in all that relates to temperature, hygrometry, air currents, and the composition of the air, the tower will afford opportunities for study and research, many of which have hitherto been impossible. It will be equally useful to astronomers. Here experiences with the spectroscopic laws of refraction and the physical aspect of the moon, planets, and nebulae studied in most favorable conditions. I have received testimonials from savants on all these points. Then there is its utility from a military point of view. In the event of another siege of Paris see how important this tower would be. Communications could be kept up by means of optic telegraph for a great distance around Paris, for from the summit you have a magnificent panorama extending from 120 to 130 kilometers. Paris by night, decorated and illuminated as it will be during the exhibition, is a sight which before was only within the reach of aeronauts. In fact the tower will be the chief attraction of the exhibition."

—*Paris Mail Gazette*.